BBPUD 2014 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

1 Primary Constituents														Typical Source
Microbiological Contaminants	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Average**	**Met Regulation?**	**Highest # of Detections**			**# of Months in Violation**			**Notes**			
Total Coliform in Distribution System	>1 positive/mo	0	>1	No	5			2			3/27/2014-4/11/2014 Monthly Bacteriological MCL Failure (Total Coliform Rule)			Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	positive sample and positive repeat sample	0	0.00	Yes	0			0						Human and animal fecal waste.
Inorganic Constituents	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Average**	**Met Regulation?**	**Ropollo Well 1**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Ropollo Well 2**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Ropollo Well 3A**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Dunes Well 03A**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Dunes Well 4**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	
Aluminum Al (ppb)	1000	600	ND	Yes	ND	12/26/2012	N/A		ND	12/26/2012	ND	4/15/2014	ND	12/27/2012	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride F (natually occuring) (ppm)	2	1	0.12	Yes	0.11	12/26/2012	N/A		0.14	12/26/2012	ND	4/15/2014	0.13	12/27/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories.
Nitrate NO3 (ppm)	45 as Nitrate		2.35	Yes	2.5	12/2/2014	4.4	12/2/2014	ND	12/2/2014	2.9	12/2/2014	ND	12/2/2014	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	1.02	Yes	1	10/28/2014	1.1	10/28/2014	ND	10/28/2014	ND	10/28/2014	ND	10/28/2014	
Organic Constituents	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Average**	**Met Regulation?**	**Ropollo Well 1**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Ropollo Well 2**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Ropollo Well 3A**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Dunes Well 03A**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Dunes Well 4**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	NS	5.89	Yes	5.65 (Sample Date 7/29/2014) 6.12 (Sample Date 710/21/2014)										By product of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nercous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
2 Constituents With Secondary MCLs	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Average**	**Met Regulation?**	**Ropollo Well 1**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Ropollo Well 2**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Ropollo Well 3A**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Dunes Well 03A**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Dunes Well 4**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	
Aluminum Al (ppb)	1000	600	ND	Yes	ND	12/26/2012	N/A		ND	12/26/2012	ND	4/15/2014	ND	12/27/2012	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride Cl (ppm)	500	NS	252.00	Yes	400	7/11/2013	N/A		540	4/15/2014	34	7/11/2013	34	7/11/2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color, color units	15	NS	8.00	Yes	ND	7/11/2013	N/A		17	4/15/2014	ND	7/11/2013	ND	7/11/2013	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Odor-Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)	3	NS	ND	Yes	ND	7/11/2013	N/A		ND	4/15/2014	ND	7/11/2013	ND	7/11/2013	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	3.71	Yes	4.7	7/11/2013	N/A		8.4	7/11/2013	1.1	7/11/2013	0.65	7/11/2013	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	1600	NS	1170.00	Yes	1800	7/11/2013	N/A		2000	4/15/2014	440	7/11/2013	440	7/11/2013	Substances that from ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate SO4 (ppm)	500	NS	36.63	Yes	60	7/11/2013	N/A		63	7/11/2013	9.7	7/11/2013	9.8	7/11/2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sodium Na (ppm)	500	NS	73.00	Yes	120	7/11/2013	N/A		130	7/11/2013	20	7/11/2013	22	7/11/2013	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Disolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NS	692.25	Yes	1000	7/11/2013	N/A		1300	4/15/2014	240	7/11/2013	230	7/11/2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
3 Lead and Copper	**AL**	**PHG**			**90th Percentile Level Found**			**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**# of Sites (out of 20) found above the AL**						
Copper (ppb) * **	1300	300		Yes	460			3/4/2014	0		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.				
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2		Yes	ND			3/4/2014	0		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.				
4 Other Water Quality Parameters	**MCL**	**PHG or MCLG**	**Average**	**Met Regulation?**	**Ropollo Well 1**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Ropollo Well 2**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Ropollo Well 3A**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Dunes Well 03A**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	**Dunes Well 4**	**Date of Most Recent Sample ***	
Arsenic As (ppb)	10	10	2.23	Yes	2.9	12/26/2012	N/A		ND	12/26/2012	ND	4/15/2014	ND	12/27/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & elctronics production wastes.
Chromium Cr (ppb)	100	100	ND	Yes	ND	12/26/2012	N/A		ND	12/26/2012	ND	4/15/2014	ND	12/27/2012	Dischage from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating, erosion of natural deposits.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	152.50	N/A	170	7/11/2013	N/A		160	7/11/2013	140	7/11/2013	140	7/11/2013	N/A
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	187.50	N/A	210	7/11/2013	N/A		200	7/11/2013	170	7/11/2013	170	7/11/2013	N/A
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	413.50	N/A	506	7/11/2013	N/A		835	7/11/2013	152	7/11/2013	161	7/11/2013	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occuring.
Calcium Ca (ppm)	N/A	N/A	100.25	N/A	120	7/11/2013	N/A		190	7/11/2013	44	7/11/2013	47	7/11/2013	N/A
Iron Fe (ppb)	300	N/A	390.00	No	640	7/11/2013	N/A		510	4/15/2014	290	7/11/2013	120	7/11/2013	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium Mg (ppm)	N/A	N/A	40.00	N/A	49	7/11/2013	N/A		90	7/11/2013	10	7/11/2013	11	7/11/2013	N/A
Manganese Mn (ppb)	50	N/A	82.50	No	80	7/11/2013	N/A		210	4/15/2014	ND	7/11/2013.	ND	7/11/2013	Leaching from natural deposits.
pH	N/A	N/A	7.65	N/A	7.69	7/11/2013	N/A		7.6	7/11/2013	7.64	7/11/2013	7.67	7/11/2013	N/A

* Sampling schedule in accordance with BBPUD's Source Chemical Monitoring Requirements as issued by California State Water Resource Control Board.

Key Terms

DBP - disinfection by-products. These are formed when chlorine and/or ozone reacts with natural consistuents in water. Trihalomethanes (THMs), haloacetic acids (HAAs) and bromate are disinfection by-products.

MCL - maximum contaminant level. The highest Level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primany MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG - Maximum contaminant level goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MRDL - Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking

Notification level - A health-based advisory level established by the California Department of Public Health for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Primary drinking water standard - These standards regulate contaminants that affect health by setting MCLs and MRDLs along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.

PHG - Public Health Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public health goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory action level - The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

TOC - Total organic carbon. A measure of organic compunds that could form by-products after disinfection.

Turbidity - A measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indication of groundwater quality and a high turbidity can hinder the effectivness of disinfectants.

TT - Treatment technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th percentile - A measure that indicates 90 percent of the samples had a lower result.

CONTACT US

For more information about water quality or to report a water quality concern, call 707-875-3332 or visit www.bodegabaypud.com.

BBPUD encourages public participation in decisions affecting drinking water quality and other matters at its Board of Directors meeting held the third Wednesday of each month at 9 A.M., 265 Doran Park Road, Bodega Bay.

Board of Directors

Rod Moore Robert Gerber Peter Rooney
Ned Mantua Steve Freeman

General Manager

Felix Hernandez III

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

California State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: 707-576-2145

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

Sonoma County
Public Health Department: 707-565-4400

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Bodega Bay Public Utility District

A source water assessment was conducted by the California Department of Health Services in March 2002. This report is avaialble at the District office. From the assessments it was determined that the Salmon Creek Wells are the most vulnerable to grazing, the Bodega Dunes Wells are the most Vulnerable to septic systems and sewer collection systems, and the Roppolo Wells are the most vulnerable to automobile gas stations.

Disclosures required per California Drinking Water Regulations Title 22 Chapter 15 Article 20 § 64481

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, ad wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occuring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, spetic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occuring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occuring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regualtions also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may resonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemothereapy, persons who have undergone organ transpants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA / Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidleines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

This report can be viewed in more detail at http://www.bodegabaypud.com/2014-Consumer-Confidence-Report.pdf